The mother of Pyrocles, ſhortly after her *childbirth*, died. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

A kernel void of any taſte, but not ſo of virtue, eſpecially for women travailling in *childbirth*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

In the whole ſex of women, God hath decreed the ſharpeſt pains of *childbirth*; to ſhew, that there is no ſtate exempt from ſorrow. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

He to his wife, before the time aſſign'd
For *childbirth* came, thus bluntly ſpoke his mind. *Dryden.*

CHI'LDED. *adj.* [from *child.*] Furniſhed with a child.

How light and portable my pain ſeems now,
When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow;
He *childed* as I father'd. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

CHI'LDERMAS DAY. [from *child* and *maſs.*]

The day of the week, throughout the year, anſwering to the day on which the feaſt of the holy Innocents is ſolemnized, which weak and ſuperſtitious perſons think an unlucky day.

So you talk not of hares, or ſuch uncouth things; for that proves as ominous to the fiſherman, as the beginning of a voyage on the day when *childermas day* fell, doth to the mariner. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CHI'LDHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *child*, cilbhab, Sax.]

1. The ſtate of infants; or, according to ſome, the time in which we are children.

Now I have ſtain'd the *childhood* of our joy
With blood, remov'd but little from our own. *Sh. R. & J.*

The ſons of lords and gentlemen ſhould be trained up in learning from their *childhoods*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Seldom have I ceas'd to eye
Thy infancy, thy *childhood*, and thy youth. *Milt. Pa. Reg.*

The ſame authority that the actions of a man have with us in our *childhood*, the ſame, in every period of life, has the practice of all whom we regard as our ſuperiours. *Rogers's Ser.*

2. The time of life between infancy and puberty.

Infancy and *childhood* demand thin, copious, nouriſhing aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The properties of a child.

Their love in early infancy began,
And roſe as *childhood* ripen'd into man. *Dryden's Fables.*

CHI'LDISH. *adj.* [from *child.*]

1. Having the qualities of a child; trifling; ignorant; ſimple.

Learning hath its infancy, when it is but beginning and almoſt *childiſh*: then its youth, when it is luxuriant and juvenile. *Bacon's Eſſay*, 58.

2. Becoming only children; trivial; puerile.

Muſidorus being elder by three or four years, by the difference there was taken away the occaſion of *childiſh* contentions. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

The lion's whelps ſhe ſaw how he did bear,
And lull in rugged arms withouten *chi'diſh* fear. *Fairy Qu.*

When I was yet a child, no *childiſh* play
To me was pleaſing; all my mind was ſet
Serious to learn and know. *Paradiſe Regained*, *b.* i.

The fathers looked on the worſhip of images as the moſt ſilly and *childiſh* thing in the world. *Stillingfleet's Defence.*

One that hath newly learn'd to ſpeak and go,
Loves *childiſh* plays. *Roſcommon.*

They have ſpoiled the beauty of the walls with abundance of *childiſh* ſentences, that conſiſt often in a jingle of words. *Addiſon on Italy.*

By converſation the *childiſh* humours of their younger days might be worn out. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

CHI'LDISHLY. *adv.* [from *childiſh.*] In a childiſh trifling way; like a child.

Together with his fame their infamy was ſpread, who had ſo raſhly and *childiſhly* ejected him. *Hooker's Preface.*

It is a thick miſty error, ſupported by ſome men of excellent judgment in their own profeſſions, but *childiſhly* unſkilful in any thing beſides. *Hayward on Edward* VI.

CHI'LDISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *childiſh.*]

1. Puerility; trifflingneſs.

The actions of *childiſhneſs*, and unfaſhionable carriage, time and age will of itſelf be ſure to reform. *Locke.*

Nothing in the world could give a truer idea of the ſuperſtition, credulity, and *childiſhneſs* of the Roman catholick religion. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Harmleſſneſs.

Speak thou, boy;
Perhaps thy *childiſhneſs* will move him more
Than can our reaſons. *Shakeſpear's Coriolanus.*

CHI'LDLESS. *adj.* [from *child.*] Without children; without offſpring.

As thy ſword hath made women *childleſs*, ſo ſhall thy mother be *childleſs* among women. 1 *Samuel*, xv. 33.

A man ſhall ſee the nobleſt works and foundations have proceeded from *childleſs* men; which have ſought to expreſs the images of their minds, where thoſe of their bodies have failed: ſo the care of poſterity is moſt in them that have no poſterity. *Bacon's Eſſays*, 7.

Childleſs thou art, *childleſs* remain: ſo death
Shall be deceiv'd his glut. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x. *l.* 989.

She can give you the reaſon why ſuch a one died *childleſs*. *Spectator*, N°. 403.

CHI'LDLIKE. *adj.* [from *child* and *like.*] Becoming or beſeeming a child.

Who can owe no leſs than *childlike* obedience to her that hath more than motherly care. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *ſ.* 8.

I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cheriſh'd by her *childlike* duty. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHI'LIAD. *n. ſ.* [from χιλιας.] A thouſand; a collection or ſum containing a thouſand.

We make cycles and periods of years; as decads, centuries, *chiliads*, &c. for the uſe of computation in hiſtory. *Holder.*

CHILIA'EDRON. *n. ſ.* [from χιλια.] A figure of a thouſand ſides.

In a man, who ſpeaks of a *chiliaedron*, or a body of a thouſand ſides, the idea of the figure may be very confuſed, though that of the number be very diſtinct. *Locke.*

CHILIFA'CTVE. *adj.* [from *chile.*] That which makes chile.

Whether this be not effected by ſome way of corroſion, rather than any proper digeſtion, *chilifactive* mutation, or alimental converſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, *b.* iii. *c.* 23.

CHILIFA'CTORY. *adj.* [from *chile.*] That which has the quality of making chile.

We ſhould rather rely upon a *chilifactory* menſtruum, or digeſtive preparation drawn from ſpecies or individuals, whoſe ſtomachs peculiarly diſſolve lapideous bodies. *Brown's Vul. Er.*

CHILIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *chile.*] The act of making chile.

Nor will we affirm that iron is indigeſted in the ſtomach of the Oſtriche; but we ſuſpect this effect to proceed not from any liquid reduction, or tendence to *chylification*, by the power of natural heat. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, *b.* iii. *c.* 22.

CHILL. *adj.* [cele, Sax.]

1. Cold; that which is cold to the touch.

And all my plants I ſave from nightly ill,
Of noiſom winds, and blaſting vapours *chill*. *Milton.*

2. Cold; having the ſenſation of cold; ſhivering with cold.

My heart, and my *chill* veins, now freezing with deſpair. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

3. Depreſſed; dejected; diſcouraged.

CHILL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Chilneſs; cold.

I very well know one to have a ſort of *chill* about his præcordia and head. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To CHILL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make cold.

Age has not yet
So ſhrunk my ſinews, or ſo *chill'd* my veins,
But conſcious virtue in my breaſt remains. *Dryd. Aurengzeb.*

Heat burns his riſe, froſt *chills* his ſetting beams,
And vex the world with oppoſite extremes. *Creech's Manil.*

Each changing ſeaſon does its poiſon bring;
Rheums *chill* the winter, agues blaſt the ſpring. *Prior.*

Now no more the drum
Provokes to arms; or trumpet's clangor ſhrill
Affrights the wives, or *chills* the virgin's blood. *Philips.*

2. To depreſs; to deject; to diſcourage.

Every thought on God *chills* the gaiety of his ſpirits, and awakens terrors, which he cannot bear. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To blaſt with cold.

The fruits periſh on the ground,
Or ſoon decay, by ſnows immod'rate *chill'd*,
By winds are blaſted, or by lightning kill'd. *Blackm. Creat.*

CHI'LLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chilly.*] A ſenſation of ſhivering cold.

If the patient ſurvives three days, the acuteneſs of the pain abates, and a *chilline*ſs or ſhivering affects the body. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LLY. *adj.* [from *chill.*] Somewhat cold.

A *chilly* ſweat bedews
My ſhudd'ring limbs. *Philips.*

CHI'LNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chill.*] Coldneſs; want of warmth.

If you come out of the ſun ſuddenly into a ſhade, there followeth a *chilneſs* or ſhivering in all the body. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

This, while he thinks, he lifts aloft his dart,
A gen'rous *chilneſs* ſeizes ev'ry part,
The veins pour back the blood, and fortify the heart. *Dryd.*

CHIMB. *n. ſ.* [*ſkime*, Dut.] The end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME. *n. ſ.* [The original of this word is doubtful. *Junius* and *Minſhew* ſuppoſe it corrupted from *cimbal*; *Skinner* from *gamme*, or *gamut*; *Henſhaw* from *chiamare*, to *call*, becauſe the *chime* calls to church. Perhaps it is only ſoftened from *chirme*, or *churme*, an old word for the ſound of many voices, or inſtruments making a noiſe together.]

1. The conſonant or harmonick ſound of many correſpondent inſtruments.

Hang our ſhaggy thighs with bells;
That, as we do ſtrike a tune,
In our dance, ſhall make a *chime*. *Ben Johnſon's Fairy Pr.*

The ſound
Of inſtruments, that made melodious *chime*,
Was heard, of harp and organ. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi.

Love virtue, ſhe alone is free;
She can teach you how to climb
Higher than the ſphery *chime*. *Milton.*

2. The

2. The correſpondence of ſound.

Love firſt invented verſe, and form'd the rhime,
The motion meaſur'd, harmoniz'd the *chime*. *Dryden's Fab.*

3. The ſound of bells, not rung by ropes, but ſtruck with hammers. In this ſenſe it is always uſed in the plural, *chimes*.

We have heard the *chimes* at midnight. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

4. The correſpondence of proportion or relation.

The conceptions of things are placed in their ſeveral degrees of ſimilitude; as in ſeveral proportions, one to another: in which harmonious *chimes*, the voice of reaſon is often drowned. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* ii. *c.* 6. *ſ* 51.

To CHIME. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſound in harmony or conſonance.

To make the rough recital aptly *chime*,
Or bring the ſum of Gallia's loſs to rhime,
'Tis mighty hard. *Prior.*

2. To correſpond in relation or proportion.

Father and ſon, huſband and wife, and ſuch other correlative terms, do belong one to another; and, through cuſtom, do readily *chime*, and anſwer one another, in people's memories. *Locke.*

3. To agree; to fall in with.

He not only ſat quietly and heard his father railed at, but often *chimed* in with the diſcourſe. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

4. To ſuit with; to agree.

Any ſect, whoſe reaſonings, interpretation, and language, I have been uſed to, will, of courſe, make all *chime* that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, ſeem harſh, ſtrange and uncouth to me. *Locke.*

5. To jingle; to clatter.

But with the meaner tribe I'm forc'd to *chime*,
And, wanting ſtrength to riſe, deſcend to rhime. *Smith.*

To CHIME. *v. a.* To move, or ſtrike, or ſound harmonically, or with juſt conſonancy.

With lifted arms they order ev'ry blow,
And *chime* their ſounding hammers in a row:
With labour'd anvils Ætna groans below. *Dryd. Georg.*

2. To ſtrike a bell with a hammer.

CHIMERA, *n. ſ.* [*Chimæra*, Lat.] A vain and wild fancy, as remote from reality as the exiſtence of the poetical chimera, a monſter feigned to have the head of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon.

In ſhort, the force of dreams is of a piece,
Chimeras all; and more abſurd, or leſs. *Dryden's Fables.*

No body joins the voice of a ſheep with the ſhape of a horſe, to be the complex ideas of any real ſubſtances, unleſs he has a mind to fill his head with *chimeras*, and his diſcourſe with unintelligible words. *Locke.*

CHIME'RICAL. *adj.* [from *chimera.*] Imaginary; fanciful; wildly, vainly, or fantaſtically conceived; fantaſtick.

Notwithſtanding the fineneſs of this allegory may attone for it in ſome meaſure, I cannot think that perſons of ſuch a *chimerical* exiſtence are proper actors in an epic poem *Spectat.*

CHIME'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *chimerical.*] Vainly; wildly; fantaſtically.

CHI'MINAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *chimin*, an old law word for a road.] A toll for paſſage through a foreſt. *Cowel.*

CHI'MNEY. *n. ſ.* [*cheminée*, French.]

1. The paſſage through which the ſmoke aſcends from the fire in the houſe.

Chimnies, with ſcorn, rejecting ſmoke. *Swift.*

2. The turret raiſed above the roof of the houſe, for conveyance of the ſmoke.

The night has been unruly: where we lay,
Our *chimnies* were blown down. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. The fireplace.

The *chimney*
Is ſouth the chamber; and the chimneypiece,
Chaſte Dian bathing. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The fire which the Chaldeans worſhipped for a god, is crept into every man's *chimney*. *Raleigh's Hiſt. b.* i. *c.* 68.

Low offices, which ſome neighbours hardly think it worth ſtirring from their *chimney* ſides to obtain. *Swift on Sac. Teſt.*

CHIMNEY-CORNER. *n. ſ.* [from *chimney* and *corner.*] The fireſide; the ſeat on each end of the firegrate; uſually noted in proverbial language for being the place of idlers.

Yet ſome old men
Tell ſtories of you in their *chimney-corner*. *Devil. Sophy.*

CHI'MNEYPIECE. *n. ſ.* [from *chimney* and *piece.*] The ornamental piece of wood, or ſtone, that is ſet round the fireplace.

Poliſh and brighten the marble hearths and *chimneypieces* with a clout dipt in greaſe; nothing maketh them ſhine ſo well. *Swift's Directions to the Houſemaid.*

CHI'MNEYSWEEPER. *n. ſ.* [from *chimney* and *ſweeper.*]

1. One whoſe trade it is to clean foul chimnies of ſoot.

To look like her, are *chimneyſweepers* black:
And ſince her time are colliers counted bright. *Shakeſp.*

The little *chimneyſweeper* ſkulks along,
And marks with ſooty ſtains the heedleſs throng. *Gay's Triv.*

Even lying Ned the *chimneyſweeper* of Savoy, and Tom the Portugal duſtman, put in their claims. *Arb. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

2. It is uſed proverbially for one of a mean and vile occupation.

Golden lads and girls, all muſt,
As *chimneyſweepers*, come to duſt. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

CHIN. *n. ſ.* [cinne, Sax. *kinn*, Germ.] The part of the face beneath the under lip.

But all the words I could get of her, was wrying her waiſt, and thruſting out her *chin*. *Sidney.*

With his amazonian *chin* he drove
The briſtled lips before him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

He rais'd his hardy head, which ſunk again,
And, ſinking on his boſom, knock'd his *chin*. *Dryd. Fables.*

CHI'NA. *n. ſ.* [from *China*, the country where it is made.]

China ware; porcelain; a ſpecies of veſſels made in China, dimly tranſparent, partaking of the qualities of earth and glaſs. They are made by mingling two kinds of earth, of which one eaſily vitrifies; the other reſiſts a very ſtrong heat: when the vitrifiable earth is melted into glaſs, they are completely burnt.

Spleen, vapours, or ſmall pox, above them all,
And miſtreſs of herſelf, tho' *china* fall. *Pope's Epiſt* ii.

After ſupper, carry your plate and *china* together in the ſame baſket. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

CHI'NA-ORANGE. *n. ſ.* [from *China* and *orange.*] The ſweet orange; ſuppoſed originally of China.

Not many years has the *China-orange* been propagated in Portugal and Spain. *Mortimer's Art of Huſbandry.*

CHI'NA-ROOT. *n. ſ.* [from *China* and *root.*] A medicinal root, brought originally from China.

CHI'NCOUGH. *n. ſ.* [perhaps more properly *kincough*, from *kincken*, to pant, Dut. and *cough.*] A violent and convulſive cough, to which children are ſubject.

I have obſerved a *chincough*, complicated with an intermitting fever. *Flo er on the Humours.*

CHINE. *n. ſ.* [*eſchine*, Fr. *ſchiena*, Ital. *ſpina*, Lat. *cein*, Arm.]

1. The part of the back, in which the ſpine or backbone is found.

She ſtrake him ſuch a blow upon his *chine*, that ſhe opened all his body. *Sidney*, *b.* i.

He preſents her with the tuſky head,
And *chine*, with riſing briſtles roughly ſpread. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. A piece of the back of an animal.

Cut out the burly boned clown in *chines* of beef ere thou ſleep. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* 2.

He had killed eight fat hogs for this ſeaſon, and he had dealt about his *chines* very liberally amongſt his neighbours. *Spectat.*

To CHINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut into chines.

He that in his line did *chine* the long rib'd Apennine. *Dry.*

CHINK. *n. ſ.* [cinan, to gape, Sax.] A ſmall aperture longwiſe; an opening or gap between the parts of any thing.

Pyramus and Thiſby did talk through the *chink* of a wall. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

Plagues alſo have been raiſed by anointing the *chinks* of doors, and the like. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 916.

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet they ſo contract the *chink* of their larinx, as to prevent the admiſſion of wet or dry indigeſted. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

In vain ſhe ſearch'd each cranny of the houſe,
Each gaping *chink*, impervious to a mouſe. *Swift.*

Other inventions, falſe and abſurd, that are like ſo many *chinks* and holes to diſcover the rottenneſs of the whole fabrick. *South.*

To CHINK. *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner* from the ſound.] To ſhake ſo as to make a ſound.

He *chinks* his purſe, and takes his ſeat of ſtate:
With ready quills the dedicators wait. *Pope's Dunciad*, *b.* ii.

To CHINK. *v. n.* To ſound by ſtriking each other.

Lord Strutt's money ſhines as bright, and *chinks* as well, as 'ſquire South's. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

When not a guinea *chink'd* on Martin's boards,
And Atwill's ſelf was drain'd of all his hoards. *Swift.*

CHI'NKY. *adj.* [from *chink.*] Full of holes; gaping; opening into narrow clefts.

But plaiſter thou the *chinky* hives with clay. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*

Grimalkin, to domeſtick vermin ſworn
An everlaſting foe, with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a *chinky* gap,
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtleſs mice
Sure ruin. *Philips's Poems.*

CHINTS. *n. ſ.* Cloath of cotton made in India, and printed with colours.

Let a charming *chints*, and Bruſſels lace,
Wrap my cold limbs, and ſhade my lifeleſs face. *Pope's Ep.*

CHI'OPPINE. *n. ſ.* [from *chopin*, Span.] A high ſhoe, formerly worn by ladies.

Your ladyſhip is nearer heaven than when I ſaw you laſt, by the altitude of a *chioppine*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The woman was a gianteſs, and yet walked always in *chioppines*. *Cowley.*

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names of places, imply a market; from the Sax. cyppan, to buy. *Gibſon's Cam.*

To CHIP. *v. a.* [probably corrupted from *chop.*] To cut into ſmall pieces; to diminiſh, by cutting away a little at a time.

To return to our ſtatue in the block of marble, we ſee it

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